

# REMEMBRANCE IN NOVEMBER

THE King has decided that Armistice Day, November 11, shall this year be dedicated to the immortal memory of those who fell in both World Wars.

November is the month of memory in the calendar of the year. Its message for the people of Britain is both sad and noble—built into the structure of our common remembrance. The sight of the red poppies on sale in the streets will bring back for the middle-aged a flood of memories, of high hopes disappointed, of lives laid down in a noble cause.

*To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.*

The scarlet poppy is still a reminder of the supreme offering of life which the world has witnessed during the past generation. Never have so many given so freely of the most precious treasure of all—life itself. Their graves are in every land and on every shore, tended by friend and foe. The little crosses will mark for all time the final gift which any man can give, and in this November we wear again the scarlet poppy—a poignant symbol of noble sacrifice.

WHERE Livingstone's heart is buried in Africa a carpet of small red flowers comes up in the spring over the place where it lies—a reminder to the African that "from the dust there blossoms red life that shall endless be." The red poppy of November in British streets is a reminder of the imperishable offering in the lives laid down in the past, and of their eternal worth in the present. We have to believe that in death they add to the present value of our human life, and enrich it by the example of high courage. Without this belief there is little consolation for the bereaved, and small comfort for the broken-hearted. The red poppy is a token of the lasting value

which is placed on human life and of how precious is the memory of the past.

But due appreciation of the past alone will not achieve greatness in the present. This is an hour for true greatness in our nation not only because November brings its noble memories but because from this month's remembrances must spring the will to do great deeds in the future. Are we well matched with this hour? The noble dead whom we honour this month never flinched. Their memory must be both an inspiration and a spur.

EVERY organisation in our land cries out for youth to direct it. Britain needs fresh and invigorating draughts if it is to be equipped for the tasks ahead. The red poppy in our streets is a challenge as well as a memory. No one should wear a poppy in his buttonhole this November without asking himself what he is doing to aid the renaissance of Britain. The next ten years will be a crucial period in the life of our country and during them we shall miss the leadership of the generation which has fallen. Upon their successors depends the recovery of our trade and commerce, the vigour of our intellectual and political life, and the provision of new leaders in the welfare of the nation.

The memories of this and every November must ennoble us, giving us the vision of a finer Britain worthy of the lives laid down for her.

OUT of November's gloom may shine the brightness of new beginnings if we have not only faith in the past but a resolute courage for the future. Britain will be great in prestige and power if she is again the mother of dedicated people who care for her honour among the nations. We have to restore at home and abroad the high moral sense that righteousness makes a nation and that without it few of our plans for a new day can succeed. In this November of remembrance let us one and all dedicate ourselves anew to the making of a nobler Britain.

## THE SMALLEST KINGDOM

THOUGH they are the smallest kingdom in the British Commonwealth the Tonga Islands have made an outstanding contribution to the war effort. The islands are in three groups, and their land area is about 250 square miles.

Their ruler is Queen Salote Tubou who, as recently stated in the C N, has been appointed Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

Salote is the Polynesian way of saying Charlotte. All kings and queens of Tonga—or the 150 islands in the Pacific which Captain Cook named the Friendly Islands—are called either George or Charlotte in honour of King George III and his consort.

They have always been friendly with Britain, and when war came Tonga undertook to

devote the whole resources of her 34,000 people to the cause of the Allies. Her war effort was remarkable. Tongans, wearing uniforms made by the ladies of Tonga, fought side by side with the Allies in the Solomon Islands. Besides raising nearly £100,000 for defence purposes, they bought two Spitfires.

Queen Salote is an enlightened ruler. During her reign much progress has been made in medical and health services. Roads have been made and wireless stations established. She was educated in New Zealand and speaks English fluently, but she remains a true Tongan. For the State opening of Parliament, she wears a crown and scarlet and ermine; but for traditional Tongan ceremonies, she walks barefoot in a bark-cloth dress with flowers in her hair.

## Kingfisher Comes to Town

ONE of the shyest of our birds, a kingfisher, has taken up residence in the heart of busy Norwich.

Much attention has been drawn by the flashes of colour seen as the bird darts over the River Wensum in the neighbourhood of old-world Elm Hill. That the kingfisher is apparently quite satisfied with this unusual haunt is shown by the story told by Mr H. J. Howard, a well-known Norwich naturalist.

The kingfisher's presence, he said, was first noticed by a woman resident, who found it exhausted in her back garden near the river. Its legs were caught by twisted weeds, and she took it in her shopping basket, wrapped in a cloth, for his inspection.

When Mr Howard freed the bird it rested on the wall of the Norman Castle for some time before flying away. A few days later it was again seen in the same locality.

Mr Howard commented that he had never before seen a kingfisher so close to a populated area.

As long as this lovely little bird chooses to remain, it will be welcomed by the residents of this corner of Norwich.

# CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

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FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE



## Hong Kong Guard

This tiny Chinese boy caused much amusement at Hong Kong racecourse when he shared the British naval sentry's duties.

## THE CAMEL & THE ATOM BOMB

AUSTRALIA and the camel both have their part in the production of the atomic bomb and other wonders of which we are almost daily hearing. The island continent contributed a tiny share of the uranium, and this newest of Australian gifts to the world was made possible by the labour of the camel, one of mankind's most ancient means of transport.

The history of Australian colonisation centres largely about the efforts of the camel, whose ancestors reached Australia from Afghanistan, complete with Afghan drivers, 95 years ago, to carry up-country enormous loads of wire for fencing-out the hordes of rabbits that were consuming Australian agricultural products.

It was the camel again that bore into the wilds the materials for the Australian railways as they thrust out beyond civilisation, water supplies, and verdure. Periodically Australian camels, their up-country tasks ended, have been abandoned by their attendants, to run wild, multiply, and to break down while in search of food the very fences for which their ancestors had

carried up the material, so letting in the rabbits on the farms afresh. More than once a law has been passed authorising the slaughter of such camels, but something has always turned up to renew the lease of life of the survivors.

A few years ago it was the great astronomical mission that went to north-west Australia to observe an eclipse of the sun, and only camels could make the desert march necessary for the carrying of the great photographic telescope and all the other apparatus of the party. Finally, there came the quest for uranium, and once more the camel had to be wooed to service. The site, Mount Painter, in the Flinders Range, 400 miles north of Adelaide, lay 50 miles beyond railhead. A terribly rocky 50 miles it was, defying both horse and motor-car. The patient camels did it, as they have done everything else asked of them in the great south land.

The plant for the winning of such uranium as was gained, and for the survey of 100 square miles of terrible country adjoining, was all borne by the camel.

## Shark Warning by Plane

A NEW method of warning bathers of sharks at Sydney is to be employed now that summer is coming to Australia. Aeroplanes will fly up and down near the bathing beaches with observers watching for sharks, easily seen from a height. As soon as sharks are spotted bathers will be warned and patrols will go out to attack the intruders.

All this, however, has to be paid for, and the method to be adopted might not appeal to those who like quiet. A radio advertisement firm is providing the money in return for being allowed to advertise by loud-speakers on the watching planes. But all the while the bathers are being urged to buy something they will at least know they are safe from sharks.



# PRESIDENT TRUMAN TELLS THE WORLD

IN what has been described as his most important speech, President Truman outlined on her Navy Day America's foreign policy and emphasised that country's determination to remain in the United Nations Organisation.

The President stated that even after demobilisation the U.S. would be the greatest naval power on earth, and have one of the most powerful air forces in the world. This armed might she needed first in collaboration with her Allies to enforce the terms of peace, secondly to fulfil her military obligations under the United Nations Organisation to support a lasting peace—by force if necessary.

A statement of America's foreign policy, said President Truman, had become the more urgent because of the atomic bomb; and he set out that policy in twelve points, which may be summarised thus:

1 No territorial expansion or selfish advantage for America.

2 Belief in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all nations deprived of them by force.

3 No territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless the people concerned fully agree to it.

4 All peoples prepared for self-government to be allowed to choose their own form of government, without interference from other countries.

5 Assistance to be given to the defeated countries to establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice.

6 Refusal to recognise any government imposed on a nation by force by any foreign Power.

7 Belief that all nations should enjoy the freedom of the seas, and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country.

8 All members of the United Nations to have access to the trade and raw materials of the world.

9 Belief that all the States of the western hemisphere must work together as good neighbours, without outside interference.

10 Full economic collaboration between all nations is essential for the establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

11 Freedom of expression and freedom of religion must be encouraged everywhere.

12 Belief in the United Nations Organisation as the means of preserving peace, by collective force if necessary.

Without question this declaration shows a world-wide viewpoint, and not a trace of isolationism.

Admittedly the most powerful nation in the world today, America has reaffirmed her resolve to use her vast influence and resources for the benefit of the whole world.

## The Homeless in Europe

THE most urgent task before the world today is to supply food, clothing, medicine, and shelter to the millions of displaced people in Europe before winter comes. Unrra is doing all it can, but its resources almost entirely depend on what America, Canada, and Britain can give.

Mr Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, told a most attentive House of Commons the other day that, in all, some 20 to 25 million people—Czechs, Poles, Hungarians, Germans, Sudeten Germans, and others—were on the move in all directions over the face of the European Continent. The majority of these displaced, homeless people, Mr Bevin said, were women and children.

The Foreign Secretary said that unless more definite steps were taken, and every means at our disposal used, we were in danger of a terrible epidemic in Europe this winter. Hunger and privation, he added, might bring

further terrific human loss in Europe more devastating than the gun, or even the atomic bomb.

What we could do ourselves in this matter was very little. The resistance in our own country, with a few ounces of fat a head a week, was low. The shortages in Europe were due in part, he said, to the failure of exporting countries—North and South America in particular—to make a maximum contribution to the needs of the world. Food supplies on a sufficient scale to bring widespread relief must be organised on an international basis.

Though so much of the world's wealth had been destroyed, concluded Mr Bevin, we could make things quicker than at any other period and could recreate our wealth, notwithstanding the devastation, if statesmen could be left free from fear of each other to devote their energy to creative work.

## THE NEW FRANCE

FRANCE has spoken. By their votes her people have determined the shape of things to come in their beloved land.

By an enormous majority the men and women of France have voted in favour of a Constituent Assembly which will frame a new Constitution. They have also decided that the powers of the new Assembly should be to some extent limited, thus assuring the stability of the Government. The result is a triumph for General de Gaulle.

The elections resulted in three main parties being returned in almost equal numbers—the Com-

munists, the Socialists, and the Catholic Left (Mouvement Republicain Populaire). This last-named is an entirely new party born of the French Resistance Movement. These three parties will occupy the overwhelming majority of the seats in the Constituent Assembly and, accordingly, the future of France lies with them.

The Third Republic of France, which existed for seventy years, is dead. A Fourth Republic is about to emerge. All lovers of freedom and the democratic way of living will wish France well in her new bid for the restoration of her former greatness.

## The Trust

THE King made an earnest appeal to young scientists when he spoke of the future possibilities of atomic energy at the centenary celebrations of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

The employment of atomic energy for the first time under the stress of war may, declared His Majesty, well mark the beginning of a new era of scientific discovery. Of the results that may follow in the course of time no one can speak with confidence. The possibilities seem limitless—of vast material benefit to all mankind on the one hand, or, on the other hand, of destruction on a scale hitherto undreamt of.

We must all pray that wisdom may be vouchsafed to the statesmen of the world so that means may be found, ere it is too late, of ensuring that the new knowledge recently gained is used solely for the promotion of peace and the raising of standards of life in all parts of the world.

You students here assembled—men and women who soon will be going out from the Imperial College to your work in the world—have not only an opportunity but also a responsibility greater than men of science have known before. To you I say: Regard your knowledge and your skill always in the light of a trust for the benefit of humanity, and thereby ensure, so far as in you lies, that science may never be put to uses which offend the higher conscience of mankind.

## AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE FEAT

A THRILLING attempt to put out a fire on the wing of an aeroplane flying at 20,000 feet has won the V.C. for 26-year-old Norman Cyril Jackson.

Norman Jackson was the flight engineer in a Lancaster bomber. When returning from an attack on Schweinfurt in Germany on the night of April 26, 1944, the bomber was attacked and hit at 20,000 feet. A fire started near a petrol tank on the upper surface of the starboard wing. Sergeant Jackson, who had been wounded in the right leg and shoulder during the engagement, volunteered to climb on to the blazing wing and try to put out the flames with an extinguisher. In intense cold, and while the plane was travelling at 200 miles an hour, Jackson climbed out of the cockpit and back along the top of the fuselage. His parachute pack became caught, he slipped, and fell on to the starboard wing.

He managed to grasp an air intake, but, with his face, hands, and clothing severely burnt, and his parachute on fire, he was unable to retain his hold for long, and was swept through the flames and off the wing. With his parachute only partly inflated, he landed heavily on enemy territory. He had a broken ankle, his right eye was closed through burns, and his hands were useless. Sergeant Jackson was taken prisoner, but he made a good recovery after ten months in hospital, though his hands are still in need of further treatment.

It was an almost incredible feat, says the official citation.

Sergeant (now Warrant Officer) Jackson is the 165th V.C. of the war, and the twentieth member of the R.A.F. to receive the honour.

## WORLD NEWS REEL

THE new Governor-General of the Union of South Africa is Major Gideon Brand Van Zyl, the first South African-born man to be appointed to this office.

The Czechoslovak Parliament reassembled on October 28 for the first time since December 16, 1938; the occasion marked the 27th anniversary of the declaration of their national independence.

Dr Bell, Bishop of Chichester, preaching to Germans in a ruined church in Berlin recently, told them, he trusted the churches of the world would work together with the churches in Germany for the recovery by Germany of her faith in God, in humanity, and faith in herself.

A document setting out the new frontier between Russia and Finland in the Petsamo region has been signed by the two governments.

Unrra estimate that £250,000,000 will be required to feed and supply Italy next year. Of this amount Italy is expected to provide £138,000,000.

## HOME NEWS REEL

THE Commandos, who during the war were recruited from the Army as well as the Royal Marines, will in future be recruited from the Royal Marines only.

Conscientious objectors who were directed into National Service are to be released on a basis of age plus length of service in the same way as men and women in the Forces.

As part of a great road safety campaign organised by the Ministry of War Transport, police will give lectures to drivers and pedestrians at the time and place where a breach of safety precautions occurs.

A demoiselle crane which escaped from the London Zoo, and was at large for three months has been recaptured in Regent's Park.

Among 50,000 fish taken recently from Witcombe reservoir, near Cheltenham, for transfer to the River Severn, was a giant trout, 29 inches long, 16 inches in girth, and weighing 9 lbs.

## YOUTH NEWS REEL

THE Chief Scout has awarded the Silver Cross to Patrol Leader Tommy Guarneri of the 1st Freystrop Troop, Pembroke-shire, for his gallantry in rescuing another Scout from drowning.

Canadian Scouts have now sent 53,000 handbooks to their brother Scouts in liberated Europe, the latest consignment consisting of 10,000 for Czechoslovakia and 5000 for Norway. The books are printed in Canada in various languages.

The Scoutmaster and Patrol Leaders of an Edinburgh Scout Troop who correspond regularly with a Troop near Rouen recently received from France an

The first telephone service between New Zealand and the U.S. was opened recently by Mr Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has received an offer from China of £5400 for five three-year scholarships in Chinese studies.

The Norwegian Government is taking over the German holdings in the Norsk Hydro-Electric Company's electrolysis plant at Vermork. Heavy water produced at this plant was used for atomic research.

The Chinese Navy is being given a cruiser, a destroyer, a submarine, and eight torpedo-boats by the Royal Navy, and about 40 officers and 200 men are to receive training here.

The Ministry of Education are sending teams of H.M. Inspectors of Schools to visit Army Units in Overseas Commands to advise on the Army's educational scheme.

Officers in the R.A.F. who have applied for permanent commissions total 22,000.

ST DUNSTON'S has received a cheque for £10,000 from the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

Lloyds War Medal for Bravery at Sea has been awarded to Victor Brockman, aged 18, of Dover, for his courage in boarding a blazing oil tanker hit by a German shell between Dover and Folkestone and making fast a tow rope to his tug.

The Richmond poppy factory has made 42 million poppies to be sold for the Haig Fund on Saturday.

The 1st Airborne Division held its last parade recently. 2000 soldiers of the division attended a farewell service at Salisbury Cathedral.

Research into lung troubles among South Wales miners is to be led at Cardiff by Dr Charles Fletcher, who assisted Sir Howard Florey in penicillin development.

interesting document—a German invasion map of the Edinburgh district, dated 1944, printed in colour on the back of a German map of the French coast.

Scouts of Butler, a small U.S. town, were looking for waste-paper in a disused bank vault when they found among the rubbish 1370 dollars in bills. These were returned to the bank, which presented the Scouts with 370 dollars with which to buy much-needed equipment.

At the Annual Swimming Gala of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Battalion, Boys Brigade, a party of 25 Dutch boys attended as guests of the Battalion.

## The Lord Mayor's Show Again

TO Londoners the annual pageant of the Lord Mayor's Show on November 9 has become a dim yet a happy memory. But it will be revived this year, after a lapse of six years.

No fewer than 2500 troops will figure in the mile-long procession from the Guildhall to Temple Bar. These will include Grenadier Guards, The Buffs, Royal Fusiliers, Royal Marines, and members of the Honourable Artillery Company, all of which regiments, and no others, have the privilege of marching through the City of

London with their drums beating, their colours flying, and their bayonets fixed. For this occasion the Lord Mayor has given permission for members of the Royal Navy, the R.A.F., and the Dominion Forces to march similarly.

The women's services, sea, army, and air cadets, the Girls Training Corps, the Women's Junior Air Corps, and the picturesque Yeoman Warders of the Tower of London will also be included in this pageant, which first made its progress in 1215.



## A Hero of Shanghai

THE award of the DSC to Lieutenant Polkinghorn, Royal Naval Reserve, a 63-year-old New Zealander, has only recently been revealed, though he won it in 1941. It was kept secret because he was a prisoner-of-war, and it was feared the Japanese might ill-treat him if they knew he had been honoured for defying them in Shanghai harbour in December 1941.

He was in command of the little 310-ton gunboat HMS Peterel when the Japanese surrounded the harbour. They called on him to surrender immediately. He refused, for, he afterwards explained: "Officers of the British Navy do not sur-

render their ships." The enemy at once proceeded to open fire on the Peterel with the guns of a cruiser, a destroyer, a gunboat, and shore batteries. Lieutenant Polkinghorn and his 18 sailors fired back with all the weapons they had—two machine-guns. In a short time the Peterel was on fire from end to end. Her survivors launched a boat, but the enemy sank it and fired at the men in the water. Lieutenant Polkinghorn was rescued, badly wounded, by Chinese in sampans, but on reaching shore he became a prisoner-of-war.

Now, his hardships happily over, he is back home in New Zealand.

## EAST HAM'S IDEA

A SCHEME to help disabled soldiers to enjoy a day at the seaside is being carried out at East Ham, an Essex Borough.

The British Legion and WVS have bought an A R P ambulance from funds raised by the Mayor's appeal, which he made after he had taken four disabled soldiers in his car to Southend for a day by the sea. He was struck by the possibility of doing something on these lines for all soldiers who could not walk, and launched an appeal for £500 to buy an ambulance in which a weekly trip to Southend will be given next summer to every disabled soldier in the Borough.

## The Polar Bear's Picnic

IN normal times November brings in Rat Week, the all-too-brief season when the attention of the entire country is directed to the destruction of rats, our most formidable animal enemy.

Every week should be a rat week everywhere in the country, as it is at the London docks, at the Zoo, and other places intelligently directed. There are such quantities of food at the Zoo that, despite all efforts, the rat population there is heavy. Thousands are killed yearly by means of traps, and their dead bodies are given to the birds of prey, to a few flesh-eating animals, and to reptiles.

When, in spite of everything, the rats become excessively numerous, the Zoo authorities have a campaign with a virus of some sort, poisons being impossible lest a rat dead of it should become the food of some valuable bird or lizard.

Some years ago the then rat-infested Mappin terraces were treated with such a virus, with, as it proved, highly successful results. During the operation men in the Polar bears' enclosure missed the contents of a bucketful of the virus, and to their horror discovered that one of the bears had gobbled up the lot. It was feared that this bear's picnic would have fatal consequences for the thief. But such anxiety proved baseless, for the bear had vastly enjoyed his unusual repast, and was not one whit the worse for it.

## POTATO-PICKER

A MACHINE which it is believed will be invaluable in the gathering of potatoes has been invented by a 23-year-old farm worker, Mr Peter Bucknell, of Whitley, Berkshire.

His machine will pick up the potatoes from the ground and then sort and bag them. It will also remove weeds as it gathers the potatoes. Mr Bucknell had no engineering training to help him in the construction of his machine, and gained his knowledge from the machinery in use on his farm of 250 acres.

## THE NAVY'S LOSSES

THE war losses of the Royal Navy were revealed for the first time by Mr A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the lunch held by the Navy League in celebration of Trafalgar Day.

The First Lord gave the figures of 49,305 officers and men killed, 14,656 wounded, and 1593 missing. The Navy lost more than 730 ships.

Among the guests at the lunch was a daughter of one of Nelson's officers. She is Mrs Boyce, aged 84, whose father, James Hanway-Plumridge, was a sub-lieutenant at the Battle of Trafalgar.

## BRITISH CHINA IN NEW ZEALAND

THE Auckland Museum has been given a rare collection of mid-18th century Worcester and Chelsea porcelain. Said to be worth thousands of pounds, the gift, by a 97-year-old New Zealand art collector, is the most valuable of its kind in that Dominion.

## A SCHOOL FOR FISHER LADS

HASTINGS has recently opened a school for boys which is believed to be the first of its kind on the South Coast. It is a school where they can learn all they wish to know about fishing and all that goes to make a successful fisherman. The teachers, supplied by the Hastings fishermen, teach the boys geography, navigation, net-making, signalling, knots, and splicing, and also instruct them in the care and maintenance of marine engines.

The school buildings consist of two Nissen huts on the beach of the Old Town, and the progress of the pupils is watched with deep interest by the Hastings Education Committee.

## JILL PLATYPUS

C N readers may remember the story of Jill, the duckbilled platypus of Healesville in Australia, which succeeded in hatching-out a baby duckbill two years ago, the first to be born in captivity.

Recently Jill built a nest and laid two more eggs, hoping, presumably, to repeat her former process. But her keepers have removed the two eggs, because the sanctuary cannot afford to keep any more platypuses, and also because the eggs are wanted for scientific purposes.

## THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE

WHEN the Queen recently interviewed girl drivers of the American Ambulance at their stand-down parade at Buckingham Palace she saw some with whom she had talked when she had toured the bombed cities of Britain with the King.

These girls did heroic work during the blitzes and their Service has now been disbanded. The American Ambulance was started in 1940 by Americans living here who subscribed the funds for it. Afterwards it was kept going by the British War Relief Society of America, who provided more than £2000 a week for its maintenance. It had 300 ambulances which travelled 17 million miles.

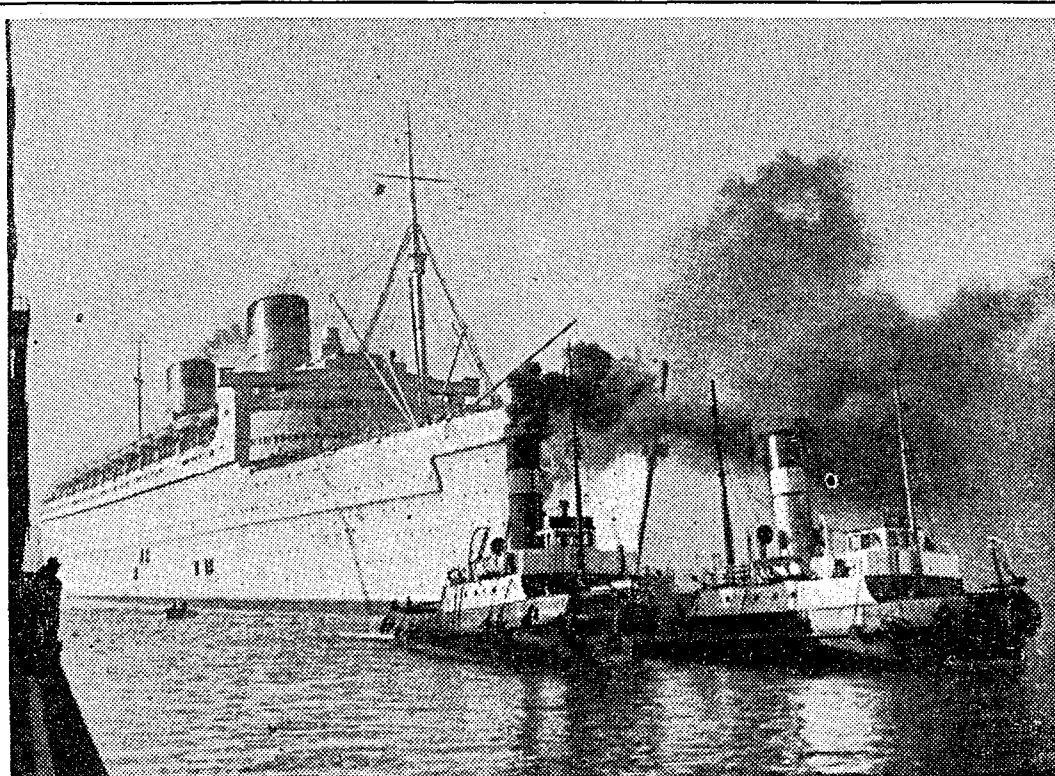
## TAKING THE BUS TO RATMALANA

THE first bus to be exported since the war ended has just been made ready for shipment to Ceylon. It is similar to the London buses and already bears its destination and route number—Ratmalana 61. On the side of the bus are the words Parakrama Bamu VI, which is the name of an ancient king of Ceylon.

## MICKY GOES TO SCHOOL

MICKY is a lucky little monkey. He had broken away from his master and was found by pupils of the Scarborough Girls' High School wandering mournfully around the school grounds. With the consent of the headmistress Micky was adopted by the girls and was soon a great favourite. He was fed on tomatoes, fresh fruit, and potatoes, and the scholars made up a bed for him in the school greenhouse.

Micky's term as an honoured guest has been cut short, however, for now he has been claimed by his master, a Scarborough Serviceman from overseas. But Micky will retain the happiest memories of his stay with the girls of this hospitable school.



## An Ocean Queen's Attendants

As the vast liner Queen Elizabeth arrives at Southampton with released British prisoners-of-war from the Far East, the skilful men in the busy little tugs have an intricate job in manoeuvring her to the quayside.

## PRECIOUS CARGO

AN exchange of destroyers has resulted in parcels of food being sent here from Australia. Five destroyers are being loaned by the Royal Navy to the Royal Australian Navy, which is returning to Britain two other destroyers, Napier and Nizam.

The Melbourne Herald suggested that the destroyers going to Britain should be loaded with food parcels, and the Lord Mayor of Melbourne opened an appeal for £1,000,000 for this purpose.

One of the ships, the Napier, is now on its way back to this country with a cargo of food.

## HOMES IN A GARDEN

SOUTH Staffordshire is to have a new garden village.

A Darlaston firm of constructional engineers, Robert Owen and Company, Limited, have planned to build a housing estate of 2257 homes for a population of between 8000 and 10,000 people drawn from the firm's employees and the people of Darlaston.

It will be known as the Bentley Garden Village and will take about five years to complete, at a cost of £4,000,000.

## A Whirlwind Warship

A WARSHIP travelling at 120 miles an hour now seems to be more than a possibility.

British Naval experts are considering designs by Mr Christopher Hook for a super-fast craft, weighing about forty tons, which Mr Hook has called the Hydrofin. It is claimed that it can travel at speed even in rough seas. Variable planes adjust the body of the craft to the size of the waves.

The greater part of the hull of the Hydrofin will be clear of the water when travelling at speed. Thus it will be safe from under-water torpedoes. Moreover, the great speed of the craft will make it much safer from air attack.

It will be interesting to learn of the reaction of the Royal Navy's experts to this new craft which, to all intents and purposes, is a plane flying on water.

At the kerb, halt.  
Eyes right, eyes left.  
If all clear, quick march!

## A NEW WORD

Now and again a new word creeps into the English vocabulary. "Blitz" and "coven-trate" are just two of the many wartime examples.

Now a brand-new word has been coined which is certain to become a recognised part of our language, for it appears in the masterly official indictment against the Nazi leaders. The word is "genocide." Its derivation is plain—it comes from the Greek *genos* (race or tribe) and the Latin *cide* (killing.) The meaning, therefore, is the killing of a race or tribe.

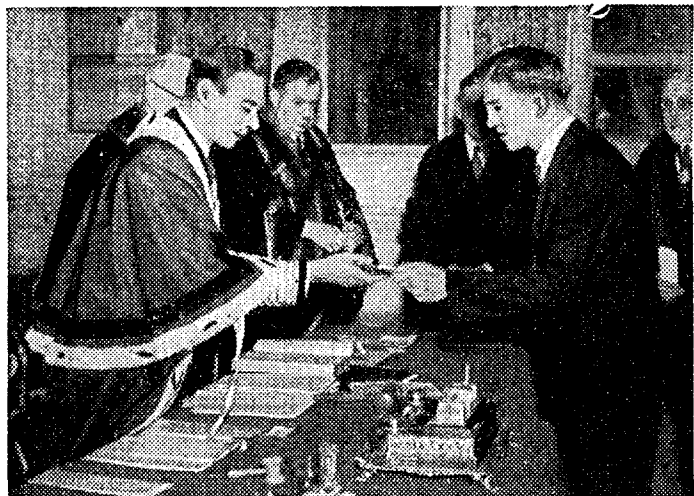
It is understood that the new word was coined by an American University professor.

## MEDALS FOR OUR WAR LEADER

THE King has sent to Mr Churchill the ribbons of the war medals, which he has awarded him. They are the 1939-40 Star, the Africa Star, the Italy Star, the France and Germany Star, and the Defence Medal.

Mr Asquith and Mr Lloyd George, who were Prime Ministers during the First Great War, were similarly awarded its medals.





## THE KING AND THE APPRENTICE

THE greatest day in the life of Kenneth Wood, a 20-year-old shipbuilding apprentice, was when recently he and Mr Churchill were both honoured by the King at the same ceremony. Kenneth went to the Mansion House to receive the King's Medal for Apprentices—the ceremony shown in our picture—and Mr Churchill was there to be made a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, of which the King is Permanent Master.

Little did Kenneth dream of such honours when, six years ago, anxious to help his widowed mother, he left school and became a labourer at London Docks. He won a scholarship and went to work as an appren-

tice at a Wallsend-on-Tyne shipyard. He worked so hard and so well that he was awarded the King's Medal.

On the great day Kenneth and his mother hired a car to go from Woodford to the Mansion House. There Kenneth sat opposite Mr Churchill and was called first to receive his medal from the King, who was wearing the mulberry silk gown trimmed with ermine of Master of the Company. The King shook hands with him and wished him luck.

He returned to his seat and saw Mr Churchill made a Freeman of the Company.

Ken Wood is a young man who has made a splendid start in life.

## Christmas Pudding—England's Own

ALREADY there is something of a stir about Christmas puddings for there has been a stirring of two giant ones at the House of Commons by Mrs Clifton Brown, the Speaker's wife. We may be quite sure that our M.P.s will not be there on Christmas Day to eat them, so the two 120-lb puddings will have to be demolished beforehand—which our legislators are no doubt capable of doing.

Christmas pudding is the dish for which England is most famous among people of other countries. A French story illustrates this. It is about a very greedy priest who once committed the sin of turning into a pastrycook's to gorge himself on éclairs when he should have been hurrying to the bedside of a sick parishioner. His bishop, exasperated, hit on an idea of curing the curé of his sinful greed. "I will send you to one of our schools in England," he said, "to the land of porridge, of iron-hard meat chromium-plated with impermeable sauces.

There you will learn to eat to live."

The fat priest was very distressed for, like the bishop and most Frenchmen, he believed that English people cannot cook and do not care what they eat. However, he felt his punishment was deserved, and in a sad, contrite spirit he departed in December for the land of iron stomachs.

A week or two later the bishop received an urgent telegram from the priest: "Recall me at once. Christmas pudding tempting me back to old wicked habits."

The French author of this story mentions the legend that Christmas pudding began in the days of King Ethelbert of Kent, but he rejects this and says it was invented by the ancient Greeks who passed it on to the Bretons.

For all that we cannot concede to others the honour of inventing England's most delicious eatable. Christmas pudding is as English as the sloes with which King Ethelbert's courtiers are said to have made the first one.

## FOR THE SCOTTISH HOUSEWIFE

THE answer to a housewife's dream, an odourless and energy-saving model kitchen, will be on show in Edinburgh from November 3 to December 1 at a kitchen-planning exhibition by the Scottish gas industry.

These are called "package" kitchens because they are so compact that they can be delivered to the door in transparent paper wrapping. Their essential features take up very little more room than the old-fashioned dresser, it is claimed. They have been designed by Miss Jane Drew, an architect, and will be

installed in new or reconditioned houses.

Into the one unit, which measures only 5ft 6ins long, 6ft 9ins high, and 1ft 9ins deep, there are fitted a gas cooker, gas refrigerator, sink water-heater, sink and draining board, and ample cupboards for the storing of groceries and utensils.

It has been calculated by experts that in the old-fashioned kitchen the baking of a cake necessitated 300 steps by the housewife. This has been reduced by careful planning to 50 steps in this new type of kitchen.

## The Fruits of Harvest

The CN farming correspondent has sent us this summing-up of the results of the harvest of 1945, upon which our well-being during the first winter and spring of peace are going to depend so much.

THREE kinds of crops in particular have produced bumper yields—barley, oats, and potatoes. Barley, used for feeding stock and many other purposes, was of fine quality, and the estimated yield was over 21 cwts per acre—nearly two and a half cwts more than in 1944.

Oats, too, were excellent. The estimated yield per acre was three and a half cwts more than in the previous year.

Potatoes, which were so scarce for a period earlier in the year, have beaten all records. Two thousand more acres were sown with this most necessary item of food than last year. Moreover, there was a considerably heavier yield per acre; and, if all the potato crops can be lifted and stored, nearly half a million additional tons will be added to the nation's larder.

Wheat, on the whole, has been disappointing. Production is down. Much has depended upon the weather. The best areas for wheat were the north-west of England and the West of Scotland. The south-west of England was hard hit by the weather in August, and wheat crops suffered accordingly.

Sugar beet crops were good. The yield per acre was much higher than usual, though what the actual sugar content will be remains to be seen.

Grass was excellent, though not so good as in 1941. Good grass, and plenty of it, means more milk.

The area devoted to vegetable crops was considerably larger than last year, so vegetables should not fail us in the months to come.

Fruit was variable. In the south-west of England, usually rich as a fruit-bearing area, the weather caused great havoc. Elsewhere there were good yields of some fruits.

Of one thing we may be certain—our farmers did their very best in the most critical of all years, and any failures which there have been were due mainly to Nature's vagaries.

## THE SECRET OF COLD BAY

A LONELY tip of the Alaskan peninsula became one of the busiest spots during the war against Japan. Some information about this little area in the Far North has just been revealed.

Many months ago US marines began to erect sheds, stores, repair shops, and living huts on this desolate spot. Very soon Cold Bay was ready to receive ships made available to Russia under Lease-Lend. Flotillas of from 8 to 15 in number—patrol craft, minesweepers, destroyer escorts—were brought here from American ports, and Russian seamen were given a training course in the handling of these vessels. Then they were taken to Siberian or Kamchatkan waters ready for the Russian blow at Japan.

## The EDITOR'S TABLE

### Poppy Day

SATURDAY, November 10, is the Silver Jubilee of Poppy Day.

On the first Poppy Day, 25 years ago, the British Legion raised £106,000 in aid of the men of the 1914-1918 war and their families who were in need of help. Last year the sum raised was £980,000.

With the Service men and women of the 1939-1945 war added to their big family, the British Legion expect a membership which may exceed five millions, and many more calls upon their funds than ever.

So the motto is, Give Generously on Saturday—and help to make the Silver Jubilee collection a record one.

### On the Wrong Side

THE Litter Lout is on the rampage again. At Chester Zoo the draining of the bear pools revealed some of the Lout's misdeeds—empty bottles and much broken glass which had been the cause of many cut paws among the animals.

We can well imagine that Bruin must have thought that some of his human visitors were on the wrong side of the enclosure—their discarded bottles most certainly were.

### SELF-CONTROL

IN a clarion call to his party, the Prime Minister has impressed upon all his followers the need for self-control if they are to pass their programme of legislation successfully.

This quality of self-control is essential in almost everything, and not least in the job of living.

As Scotland's beloved Robert Burns wrote: *Prudent, cautious self-control is wisdom's root.*

The fires of enthusiasm, enterprise, and adventure are always more effective if they are held in some restraint. To allow them to flare up indiscriminately frequently spells disaster.

## CARRY ON

### Thanksgiving For Books

WHEN I consider what some books have done for the world, and what they are doing, how they keep up our hope; awaken new courage and faith; soothe pain, give an ideal life to those whose hours are cold and hard; bind together distant ages and foreign lands, create new worlds of beauty, bring down truths from heaven; I give eternal blessings for this gift, and thank God for books.

James Freeman Clarke

### UNFAILING JOYS

GOON heavens, of what uncostly material is our earthly happiness composed—if we only knew it! What incomes have we not had from a flower, and how unfailling are the dividends of the seasons!

James Russell Lowell

## THE MEANING

SINCE the days of the ancient Greeks, who originated the meaning of the word, democracy has been defined in many ways. To many a Briton or American the Russian interpretation of it seems widely at variance with their own.

One commonly-accepted definition of the word is that given by President Lincoln in 1863, at Gettysburg: Government of the people, by the people, for the people. His great phrase, however, was not original, as a correspondent has pointed out in The Times. John Wycliffe wrote

### British Films

THE Director of the Film Department of the British Council has recently been pointing out that of 150 feature-length films bought for West Africa each year only 20 are British. The rest are American films, which can be bought cheaper in West Africa than those of Britain. America and Britain are the closest of friends; but the film portrayals of Hollywood and England are not the same.

This, surely, is more than a matter for the film industry. If the cradle of the English language and the British way of life is to keep its rightful place of

## Under the E

FOG is no real excuse for a train to be delayed says a scientist. There is something behind it.

A BOY is said to swim like a fish. Someone should find a fish that swims like a boy.

DEPRESSION is caused by being off colour. Then how is it we get the blues?

RAILWAY waiting rooms need to be made brighter. But they will have to go on waiting.



## November

THE mellow year is hasting to its close, The little birds have almost sung their last, Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast— That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows; The patient beauty of the scentless rose, Oft with the morn's hoar crystal quaintly glassed, Hangs, a pale mourner for the summer past,

### Chance and Vigilance

CHANCE will not do the work; Chance sends the breeze; But if the pilot slumber at the helm, The very wind that wafts us towards the port May dash us on the shelves. The steerman's part Is vigilance, or blow it rough or smooth.

Ben Jonson



## OF DEMOCRACY

over four centuries ago in a preface to his translation of the Bible: "This Bible is for the government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Another American, Dr Theodore Parker, in 1850, gave an even fuller definition of democracy than did Abraham Lincoln. Dr Parker said: "A democracy—that is, government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the idea of Freedom."

## In the Empire

honour and precept in the British Commonwealth, the British Government must see to it that the present position in West Africa—and elsewhere in the Commonwealth—is changed as soon as possible.

Britain has her tales to tell to the world, and to the countries of the Empire in particular, and she must tell them, in her own way.

### JUST AN IDEA

As George Eliot said, *The blessed work of helping the world forward happily does not wait to be done by perfect men.*

## Editor's Table

**LUCK KNOW** It is not yet time to spend. But we must spend time somehow.

**SOME** people live on rents. And get into holes.

**LONDON** hotels have uncomfortable beds. Visitors drop off.

**MANY** factories are turning over to the production of household goods. Hope they will not be all upside-down.

**second-hand** SPEED in itself is nothing, says a writer. Except the hand speed.

## is Here

And makes a little summer where it grows.  
In the chill sunbeam of the faint brief day  
The dusky waters shudder as they shine;  
The russet leaves obstruct the straggling way  
Of oozy brooks, which no deep banks define;  
And the gaunt woods, in ragged, scant array,  
Wrap their old limbs with sombre ivy twine. *Harley Coleridge*

### WISDOM

HE that hath knowledge spareth his words; and a man of understanding is of an excellent spirit.

Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise; and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding. *Proverbs*

## Playing the Game

ALL true sportsmen will applaud the action of the Football League clubs, who have refused the offer of financial assistance from certain promoters of football pools.

The offer was a substantial one, £100,000 a year, and the representatives of Football League clubs meeting in Manchester rejected it by 39 votes to 9.

If professional sport is to flourish it should be allowed to do so by its own efforts, and those who promote the games should be under obligation, to none but their players and their patrons who pay at the turnstiles.

### A Selfless Hero

CAPTAIN C. H. UPHAM, of the New Zealand Forces, who won the Victoria Cross twice during the war, is a hero of heroes.

In recognition of his exceptional gallantry, the residents of Canterbury, New Zealand, raised £10,000 to buy Captain Upham a farm; but the gallant Captain has said that he will not accept money for his war exploits. Instead, Captain Upham has suggested that the money raised should be used to help children whose fathers were killed in the war, or to help to brighten the lives of soldiers suffering from war disabilities.

Captain Upham has chosen the interests of other people in need rather than something to benefit his own life and future. In him, truly, dwells the Christian spirit, in all its beauty and humility.

### A PRAYER FOR TODAY

THE Lord our God be with us, as He was with our fathers: let Him not leave us, nor forsake us:

That He may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in His ways, and to keep His commandments, and His statutes, and His judgments. *1 Kings*

## A CALL TO WINTER

SUMMER has doft his latest green  
And autumn ranged the barley-mows. [been?

So long away then have you And are you coming back to close

The year? It sadly wants repose. *Walter Savage Landor*

### True Riches

CHARGE them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, Who giveth us richly all things to enjoy;

That they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate;

Laying up store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life. *Timothy*

## The War in Pictures

MORE than a thousand of the nation's war pictures are on show at the Royal Academy, London, and will remain there until November 25.

These pictures have been selected from some 5000 commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee, and illustrate almost every phase of the war.

Among them are Henry Moore's drawings of sleeping shelterers during London's air raids; Sir Muirhead Bone's dockyard scenes; Richard Eurich's reconstructions of the dramatic events on the beaches of Dunkirk and Normandy, and the rescue of an only survivor from a torpedoed merchant ship; and Dame Laura Knight's vivid studies in factory and airfield.

There are very many portraits of men and women of both high rank and low, and one of the youngest represented is 16-year-old Charity Bick, who won her George Medal in the early days of the Blitz.

Two of the artists whose works are on exhibition lost their lives—Eric Ravilious, killed when flying over Iceland; and Albert Richards, who was killed by a mine near the river Maas at the age of 26.

The chief value of this exhibition is that most of the pictures are by eye-witnesses, so that future generations will be able to grasp the realities of modern warfare.

## AUSTRALIA'S WAR EFFORT

SOME impressive figures illustrating Australia's big share in paying for the war have just been revealed. Although the Dominion has a population of only 7,300,000 she expended on the war, up to last June, a total of £2,111,000,000. This represents an expenditure of £287 9s 2d for every member of the population.

Her contribution to the Allies' man-power was the full-time service, at some period of the war, of two out of every three men in the country between the ages of 18 and 40.

In the second war as in the first, our brothers in the great island Dominion have lived up to their proud motto: Australia Will Be There.

## Living History on the Screen

THE epic struggle towards complete victory in Burma is the subject of a splendid film made by the British Army Film Unit. It is being released generally on November 5.

Burma Victory, as the film is called, tells the true, unvarnished story of a fight against tremendous odds. The Fourteenth Army—"the forgotten army" during the war—now has its deeds revealed in all their true glory, and they will be remembered.

Burma Victory gives a swiftly-moving panorama not only of the fighting and endurance of the troops engaged in the Burma campaign—Americans and Chinese, as well as the Fourteenth Army—but also of the country in which they had to live and fight: mountain, jungle, and swamp. Wingate's Chindits figure bravely in the film.

## THE SPIRIT OF ST FRANCIS

*Hundreds of British soldiers stationed in Italy are receiving religious training at Assisi. No town could be more appropriate than this, the home of St Francis who founded an Order of Friars whose preaching revived the Christian faith 700 years ago.*

SINCE the spring of last year Assisi has witnessed one of the most remarkable experiments in adult religious education attempted during the war. At the Chaplain Centre established there officers and other ranks from the extensive area of the C.M.F. have been assembling as members of a Leadership School. About 60 at a time are taken through a ten-day course, designed to supply right-minded leaders of thought and action, and directing their powers of leadership through the fellowship and purpose of the Christian Church.

The school is in an hotel very near to the great Franciscan Church with the famous frescoes depicting scenes in the life of St Francis, and the crypt in which he lies. Officers and men mingle together, and this whole scheme has been enthusiastically supported by Field-Marshal Alexander.

The idea behind the Course is to gather together men who have given signs of character and leadership, and show them that the future of civilisation in the world depends very greatly on the kind of foundations which are laid now in the

life and character of ordinary men.

The first half of the Course is devoted to analysing the situation which faces the world at the present time, with many of the problems dealt with at length. Then the men are led to consider what is the remedy for the situation and what plans and ideas are worthy of support.

The most popular session in the Course is the question period, when the leaders in charge are subjected to a rain of questions on all kinds of topics which have been dealt with in the lectures.

The situation of Assisi on its hills greatly appeals to the men, who are taken over the ground St Francis knew, and explore the places associated with the great episodes of his life. Thanks to the devoted life-work of Dr A. C. Little, who passed away last month, very much is now known about the beautiful life and work of St Francis, and of his Friars Minor, who brought his message of brotherhood to England. May these soldier-students follow in the steps of that great leader.

## Teeny-Weeny—By Eugene Field

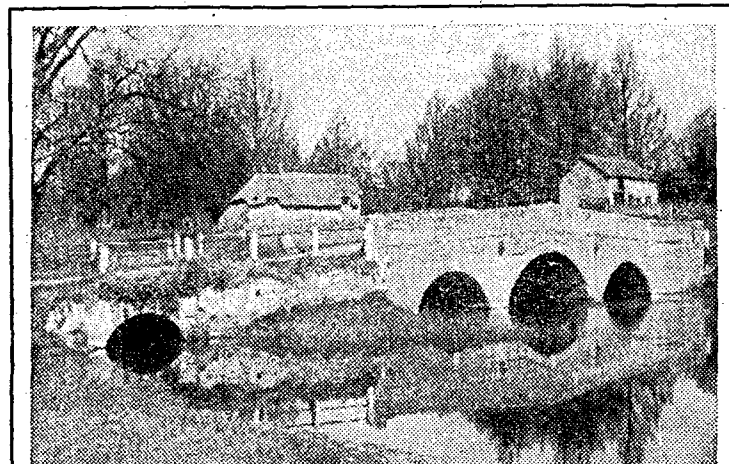
It is just fifty years ago this month since the American poet, Eugene Field, passed on, mourned by countless thousands who knew his verse so well. No poet ever sang more sweetly and tenderly, no poet ever knew more surely how to sing his way into the hearts of children and of all who love children; and such poems as Little Boy Blue, and Wynken, Blynken, and Nod are secure for all time in the literature of childhood. Here we give some verses from his lesser-known Teeny-Weeny.

EVERY evening, after tea,  
Teeny-Weeny comes to me,  
And, astride my willing knee,  
Plies his lash and rides away;  
Though that palfrey, all too spare,  
Finds his burden hard to bear,  
Teeny-Weeny doesn't care;  
He commands, and I obey.

First it's trot, and gallop then;  
Now it's back to trot again;  
Teeny-Weeny likes it when  
He is riding fierce and fast.  
Then his dark eyes brighter grow  
And his cheeks are all aglow:  
"More!" he cries, and never  
"Whoa!" [last.  
Till the horse breaks down at

So I feel a tender pride  
In my boy who dares to ride  
That fierce horse of his astride  
Off into those misty lands;  
And, as on my breast he lies,  
Dreaming in that wondrous wise,  
I caress his folded eyes,  
Pat his little dimpled hands.

On a time he went away  
Just a little while to stay,  
And I'm not ashamed to say  
I was very lonely then;  
Life without him was so sad,  
You can fancy I was glad  
And made merry when I had  
Teeny-Weeny back again.



THIS ENGLAND

In Thomas Hardy's country—the bridge at Bockhampton, Dorset



## BEST FOOT FORWARD

To few young men falls the distinction of retiring after a brilliant career crowned with laurels. But athletes are in a special class, and Cyril B. Holmes, British Empire Sprint Champion, this autumn said farewell to individual competitive athletics at the age of 31.

One of the most brilliant sprinters of all time, as well as a distinguished Rugby player, C. B. Holmes has competed in first-class athletics since he was 18, and his career has been as colourful and delightful as his personality. He was Public Schools and Universities champion on several occasions before the quicksilver in his shoes gained for him the British Empire title at Sydney with times of 9.7 seconds for the 100 yards, and 21.2 for the 220.

He has competed in France, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Yugo-Slavia, Hungary, and Switzerland, as well as in Australia and in this country. He ran for his country in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936, when Storm Troopers were more in evidence than the spirit of friendly rivalry. He has competed in 25 International Meetings, and he has captained teams representing Great Britain, the British Army, Allied Forces, and Amateur Athletic Association.

What wonderful achievements C. B. Holmes has to his name! Since 1933 he has run 213 races, winning no fewer than 173 of them, and bringing off the coveted "double" of the 100 and 220 yards on 69 occasions. He has created 34 records, and 55 times he has run the 100 yards in 10 seconds or less. But the sport is the thing first and foremost with him, and, winning or losing, he has always put his best foot forward, and has come from the track all smiles. Throughout all his triumphs he has remained a true sportsman.

Young runners may take heart from the fact that, on his own admission, C. B. Holmes was not

very good at running in his early schooldays—that came later. But out of his long experience he has some sound rules of advice for young sprinters:

Aim for style—balance, position of the arms, the way the foot is put down.

Remember that in sprinting the faster you move your arms the faster your feet go; once the movement of your feet catches up to the movement of your arms you lose your balance and fall.

Rhythm (smoothness, no jerks) and Relaxation. Try hard, but never so much that you are strained and your muscles bunched.

Never do too much training. 45 minutes after you have finished you should feel like doing it all again.

Avoid racing in competitions out of your own class.

Never race too much through keenness—before you are 20.

Never be disappointed when you are beaten; learn from your defeat.

Holmes, a doughty son of Bolton, is going back to Bolton to help in his father's business as soon as he is demobilised from the Army, and all will wish him success in his new field of effort. His trim figure will be greatly missed on our running tracks, but we can be quite sure that whenever he can spare the time he will be somewhere around, still with that same cheerful smile, still with that same pert but friendly running commentary on all and sundry, and still with that ever-ready word of encouragement for the runners, particularly for the younger ones. Good luck, Cyril Holmes!

## South Africa as a Free Partner

THE chief problem of today and tomorrow is how nations and races are to live together in peace and effective co-operation.

Probably no country in the world is more qualified to emphasise the need for building unity out of diversity than South Africa, which, as Mr Jan Hofmeyr, its Deputy Prime Minister, pointed out in a recent address to the Royal Empire Society, has more racial problems than any other country.

Mr Hofmeyr stressed the importance of liberty among nations. South Africa, he said, was willing to regard itself as a member of the partnership of the British Commonwealth, but not if it meant any impairment of its liberty. South Africa was prepared to accept the obligations of partnership, but only in so far as those obligations might be considered as having been imposed by itself. To illustrate this, Mr Hofmeyr reminded his audience that South Africa had entered the war as a result of the free vote of the free Parliament of a free people.

Out of a total European population of two and a half millions 200,000 volunteers were recruited for the Forces, while the country built up an arsenal of munitions and supplies, and played a substantial part in the Empire air-training scheme. All this had been done of South Africa's own free will.

## A GREAT OCCASION

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has paid honour to many world-famous people, but surely never to so distinguished a company as assembled on St Crispin's Day in the Sheldonian Theatre. Here the Vice-Chancellor admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws ten outstanding figures of America and the British Empire, and a Swiss who has served all nations.

In stately Latin phrases the Public Orator extolled the virtues and accomplishments of each new Doctor in turn. He compared country-born-and-bred General Dwight Eisenhower to that famous Roman, Cincinnatus, who was summoned from the plough to lead his nation against their invaders, and who, having speedily defeated them, returned to his ploughing.

Mr John Winant, General Mark Clark, Lieut-General Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C., Mr Jan Hofmeyr, Lord Gowrie, V.C., Admiral Sir John Tovey, Field-Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Arthur Tedder, and Professor Max Huber were the other new Doctors.

Two famous names shone out in the tribute to Monty—St Crispin, on whose Day the Field-Marshal had gained his D.S.O. and later won the Battle of El Alamein; and Africanus, which he added to Montgomery's full title as the Romans added it to the names of their heroes.

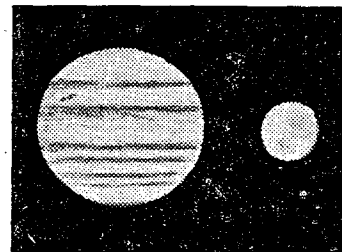
In his eulogy of Professor Max Huber the Public Orator struck another note as he praised his noble work as President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and referred to the declaration of Cicero that "aid and salvation to all the nations of the earth" should be the highest aim in life.

## VENUS AND JUPITER

By the CN Astronomer

JUPITER now accompanies Venus in the early morning sky, where the two planets may be seen before daybreak low in the south-east, Venus, the brighter, appearing a little way to the left of Jupiter and at a slightly lower altitude.

There is no mistaking the two planets, for they are much the brightest objects and should not therefore be mistaken for Mars and Saturn, which are high up in the south. Thus all these worlds are grouped on the same side of the Earth's orbit, with a



Relative apparent size and shape of Jupiter and Venus as seen from the Earth at the present time

consequent gravitational pull upon our world in that direction.

Venus is receding from us and will soon pass from our view and be lost in the Sun's rays. She is now travelling to far beyond the Sun and will cease to be perceptible in about a month's time; just now she rises about an hour and a half before the Sun, but then it will be less than an hour before the Sun, so there will be little time to glimpse Venus before sunrise. Venus is at present about 145 million miles away from us, and by February 1 will be at her farthest—161 million miles distant. On that day Venus will pass below the Sun, seemingly at rather more than twice the Sun's apparent diameter away, that is, from the Earth's point of view. But, of course, Venus will not be visible then; yet if we had the good fortune to have a total eclipse of the Sun on that day we should see Venus shining brilliantly just below him. The planet is travelling towards the left, to become the "Evening Star" for us next April and for the rest of that year.

Jupiter will appear to draw away from Venus towards the right and meanwhile increase in brightness as he comes nearer to us. At present Jupiter is about 580 million miles away, but

later on, when he adorns the evening sky, this distance will be reduced to under 400 million miles. The differences in colour as compared with Venus is obvious: seen through a telescope, Jupiter appears as a golden and somewhat oval disc, three times the width, at present, of the much more brilliant and silvery-white disc of Venus, which now appears almost circular owing to the point from which Venus is viewed. Both worlds appear to be covered with masses of dense clouds, through which nothing definite or permanent is perceptible, but in all other respects they are totally different worlds.

Even the clouds are arranged differently and are of different chemical constitution, which partly accounts for their difference in colour, though there is not so much difference in their reflecting power, that of Venus averaging 0.59 as compared with 0.44 of Jupiter. The reflecting power of Venus is the highest of all the planets, so her surface must be white and smooth.

### A Planet's Albedo

In the case of our Moon, with her obviously rough surface, the reflecting power is only 0.07. We may conclude from this that the surface of Venus is not rough like the Moon but more like that of the Earth, whose reflective power, or *albedo*, is estimated to be about 0.45. This albedo represents the proportion of sunlight which the particular planet reflects in all directions as compared with the amount of light which it receives from the Sun. Obviously, a rough-surfaced mirror with its numerous shadows will not reflect like a smooth-surfaced one, particularly if it is spherical.

The cloud-surface of Jupiter, though relatively smooth over large areas, is divided into belts of greyish, reddish, and golden tints upon which are many dark and irregular markings, which bring the reflective power of Jupiter so near to that of the Earth. G. F. M.

## BEDTIME CORNER

### Pip and Snowball

WE have the sweetest little cat, she's such a darling, round and fat.

We call her Snowball for, you know, she's soft and white, just like the snow.

Then we've a puppy, Pip's his name, and he and Snowball play a game;

They roll and tumble on the floor and get so mixed, we can't be sure

Where puppy starts or pussy ends, which shows they are the best of friends.

### GREAT DOCTORS

As a famous French doctor lay dying, he said to those attending him, "I leave behind me three great doctors."

Thinking that some of them were going to be mentioned, they listened eagerly.

"Three great doctors," he continued—"water, exercise, and diet."

### Morning Prayer

TEACH me, O Loving Jesus, so to order my living that the world may be the brighter that I passed this way today. Amen.

### PICTURED

#### PROVERB

As half a loaf is better than no bread at all,

Pray do not grumble, madam, if your ration's rather small.





## The Great White South

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON, the Yorkshire-born Australian explorer, is planning another expedition to the Antarctic next year—his fourth Polar journey.

His purpose this time is to establish a permanent scientific base in Australian Antarctica—that immense region of the frozen South which the Dominion acquired largely as a result of his earlier exploration and which, as the C.N. foreshadowed some years ago, he is now helping to develop. He intends also to help Australia to operate a whaling company.

For his new adventure Sir Douglas proposes to use the Polar ship, Wyatt Earp, in which Lincoln Ellsworth, the American explorer, sailed to the Antarctic in 1938.

Sir Douglas Mawson went on his first Antarctic expedition as a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's scientific staff in 1907.

It is interesting to recall, now that he is 63, that Sir Douglas told our correspondent in 1928 that one of the reasons for the death of Captain Scott and his comrades in 1912, after they had reached the South Pole, was that the average age of that expedition was too high. The average age of Polar explorers should not be above 30, said he.

Now that he is in the sixties Sir Douglas evidently takes a different view! But the hardships he will face next year, though considerable for a man of his age, will not equal those he himself knew in his young days in the lands of eternal snow.



## Happier days ahead

Life is a voyage of discovery these days—providing new wonders and fresh interests . . . a strange world unfolding before questioning eyes.

Although sometimes robbed him of many childhood joys, there is one thing—good health—he did not miss.

Thanks to Mother, 'Milk of Magnesia' helped to keep him fit and free from stomach troubles throughout those anxious times.

In the happier days ahead 'Milk of Magnesia' will remain your stand-by—never absent from the medicine cabinet.

## 'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

*'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.*

For in these days nothing was known of the vitamin and calorific values of food, and, as Sir Douglas himself once pointed out, Captain Scott's little band of heroes might not have perished had Science at that time been able to provide them with the right food.

Sir Douglas Mawson very nearly lost his own life during one of his earlier Antarctic journeys. One of his two companions fell down a concealed crevasse in the snow and was lost, together with the sledge containing nearly all their food, which he had been pulling. The nearest base was 315 miles distant. On the way back Mawson's other comrade died, and Sir Douglas slogged on alone through the desert of snow and ice, falling into crevasses and struggling out again, fighting every minute against the feeling of drowsiness to succumb to which means death from cold, until at last he reached the base and thus completed one of the epic journeys in the history of Exploration.

His setting out again, at his advanced age, is a striking proof of this veteran explorer's lifelong devotion to science.

## ZOO COLLECTOR

MR C. G. WEBB has a job in a million which must appeal to every lover of adventure.

Mr Webb, who was heard recently on the radio, is a Curator of the Zoo, and for six months of each year he travels the world looking for animals and birds for the Regent's Park and Whipsnade Zoos. Recently he brought about seventy animals from Kenya.

Mr Webb's job is not so simple as it sounds, and certainly it is not a joy-ride. To transport animals thousands of miles can be no light undertaking, quite apart from the task of finding and capturing them.

## SYNTHETIC PENICILLIN THE GOAL

THE world will applaud the award of the 1945 Nobel Prize for Medicine jointly to the three great scientists who discovered and developed penicillin, Sir Alexander Fleming, Sir Howard Florey, and Dr Ernest Boris Chain. Although it was Sir Alexander Fleming who made the actual discovery, the other two developed it for the benefit of humanity.

How much the world owes to Sir Alexander Fleming was well illustrated by Lord Rayleigh when he said recently that nearly all the penicillin now in use all over the world comes from the progeny of that single small spot of penicillin mould originally observed by Sir Alexander. Lord Rayleigh was speaking at the centenary celebrations of the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

Lord Rayleigh went on to discuss the problem of producing penicillin more easily and cheaply than at present. He said it was hoped to produce concentrated penicillin synthetically—that is, to manufacture it without having to use penicillin mould. In order to do this it is necessary to know the exact composition of natural penicillin

## A QUESTION OF TIME

THE formidable task of post-war reconstruction in Britain places before our Parliament a great mass of work, and the question has arisen of how Parliament is possibly to get through all this work in the time at its disposal, how it can speed up its methods of discussing—and approving or rejecting—new legislation.

A suggested way of doing this has been made by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which has considered a proposal made in the time of the Coalition Government. This is that Bills, when they have passed their "second reading" in the House, should be dealt with by Standing Committees.

When a Bill—that is, a proposed new law—is first read, the House decide whether they will consider it or not. That is the "first reading." If they consent, it is read again at a later date, and the members discuss its general principles. That is the "second reading." If they then pass it, the House, as a rule, used to "go into committee" and discuss every clause of the Bill. It was this, the "committee stage," that used often to take up a lot of time.

The Select Committee propose that this third stage should in most cases be dealt with by a Standing Committee of no less than 20 members and not more than 30 (except for Scottish committees).

To save Parliament's time is vital. Nevertheless, our MPs are rightly jealous of their traditional privilege of discussing every detail of new laws. What might be agreed to by 30 members might be disapproved of by 600.

One thing is certain—Parliament will have to find some way of getting through more work in a session than would have been thought possible in more spacious days when Parliamentary debates often dragged on—with many time-wasting speeches—over a long period.

so as to produce the same substance artificially, and with this study, he said, the Organic Chemistry Department of the College under Professor Heilbron "is vigorously occupied."

Professor Heilbron and his expert assistants have already discovered what kind of atoms, and how many of each, go to build up a penicillin molecule.

This knowledge, however, is not enough, said Lord Rayleigh, and he compared the problem of producing synthetic penicillin with the task of building a house exactly like one already in being.

"To duplicate a house," he said, "it is not enough to know what quantities of bricks, slates, timber, and so on have been used in building it. You must know how they are arranged. You want an architect's plan. That is what we are trying to make for the penicillin molecule. When the plan of the penicillin molecule made by Nature in the plant has been completed, it will in all probability be possible to build up the same structure in the laboratory by the methods of synthetic chemistry, and it is quite likely that this will result in making the drug abundant and available to all."

## A Palace of Delight

THE broadcasting of Sunday concerts from the People's Palace in the East End of London would have delighted the conceiver of the idea of the Palace of Delight.

In All Sorts and Conditions of Men, Sir Walter Besant outlined what may well be called basic principles for improving the lot and lives of working people.

His 'Palace of Delight' was to be entered by a noble porch at the top of a flight of steps, leading into a lofty vestibule and thence to a hall big enough for a thousand couples to dance in comfort. On wet days it would provide a playground for children. A gallery for musicians was over the entrance. Other rooms included a Roman-shaped theatre, a concert room with an organ and piano, a large gymnasium fully equipped, and rooms for billiards, chess, dominoes, cards, refreshments and rest. The beginning of a large library was also to be made. On a floor above, a school provided fully-equipped rooms for music, painting, sculpture, modelling, carving, lace-work, and embroidery. It was intended that the management of this dream building should be entirely by

its members, no one being paid except cleaners; that those with knowledge would freely help others.

The book touched the imagination of Victorian readers so much that eventually over £60,000 was raised, the Drapers' Company providing £20,000 for technical schools. Amalgamated with the fund of £13,000 left in 1840 by J. T. B. Beaumont, for founding an institute for providing rational recreation and amusement for the East End of London, a building called the People's Palace was opened by Queen Victoria in Mile End Road in 1887. With a hall for 4000 for cheap concerts and lectures, followed by a swimming bath, library, winter garden, gymnasium, and rooms for social purposes, it went a long way towards fulfilling Besant's dream.

Burnt down in 1931, a new Palace was erected on an adjoining site, and it is in the Queen's Hall of this building that the BBC concerts are being given.

## See how your Savings grow!

At end of

10TH YEAR	20/6	
9TH "	19/6	
8TH "	19/-	
7TH "	18/6	
6TH "	18/-	
5TH "	17/6	
4TH "	16/9	
3RD "	16/3	
2ND "	15/9	
1ST "	15/3	
PURCHASE PRICE	15/-	



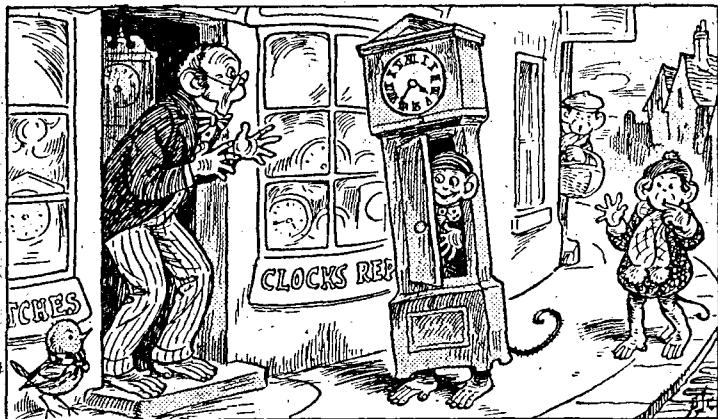
## in NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE



# THE BRAN TUB

## Jacko Arrives in Time



MR COGGS, the clock repairer of Jacko Town, rubbed his eyes when he saw what looked like a grandfather clock walking along the pavement outside his shop. When he went to the door he got a bigger shock still, for the clock said to him: "Please repair me, I'm feeling a little run down!" The voice was mischievous Jacko's. He had been sent with the clock to Mr Coggs's and had stepped inside it when he was near the shop.

### EXCELSIOR

TEACHER: What is the highest form of animal life?  
Pupil: The giraffe.

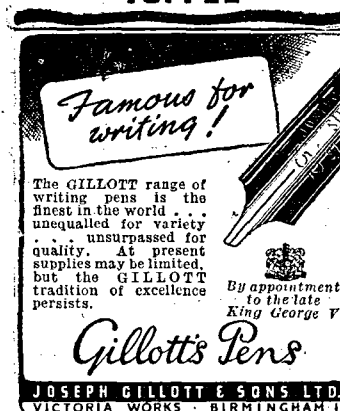
### The Power of Words

THERE is a strange power in mere words, and poets are often deeply affected by certain phrases.

Tennyson all his life was moved by the words *Far, far away*, and who would ever have quoted Keats's famous line *A thing of beauty is a joy for ever* if he had left it as originally written, *a continual joy*?

### FINIS

A LARGE fat and lazy old toad  
Went to sleep on the crest of  
a road.  
Said a snake passing by,  
"Can't let sleeping toads lie,"  
And gave it a flick with his goad.



### A TREE RIDDLE

Now guess this riddle, if you please:  
Which tree can you hold up with ease?  
I soon will make you understand:  
The palm, each time you raise your hand.

### Distinction With a Difference

"So you refuse to pay me the money you owe me?"

"Oh dear me, no, you are quite mistaken! I don't refuse at all. I merely refrain."

### HIDDEN GIRLS

NAMES of girls are hidden in these sentences. How many can you find?

In a day or two she will be well enough to go to school.

Tom took a teacher to see the robin's nest.

If it is real I cease my rare criticism at once.

The clerk, at her inexplicable command, at once stopped narrating.

They asked her to tell a story to them by the firelight.

A sunset of red, a wind is ahead.

Answer next week

### Magic Arithmetic

HERE is a figure juggling trick in which the big number 1234567890 is reduced to nothing simply by reversing, subtracting, and adding. This is how it is done:

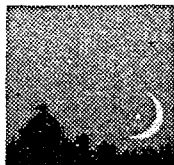
	1234567890
Reversed	0987654321
Subtracted	246913569
Reversed	965319642
Added	1212233211
Reversed	1123322121
Added	2335555332
Reversed	2335555332
Subtracted	0000000000

### TINNED TREAT

TEN tame table trout tucked tightly, tails touching, in a thin tall tin.

### Other Worlds

IN the morning Venus and Jupiter are in the south-east, and Saturn and Mars are in the south. In the evening Mars and Saturn are low in the east, and Uranus is in the south-east. The picture shows the moon as it may be seen at 6 p.m. on Thursday, November 8.



### The Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday, November 7, to Tuesday, November 13.

WEDNESDAY, 5.15 Sail Along o' Me. 5.55 Prayers. North, 5.15 The Midnight Folk (Part 3); followed by a New Competition.

THURSDAY, 5.15 The Old Curiosity Shop (Part 5).

FRIDAY, 5.15 First Attempts—stories and poems written by children; followed by Young Artists. North, 5.15 Scenes from Shakespeare's The Tempest.

SATURDAY, 5.15 North-West Passage—a play; followed by a song recital. Welsh, 5.15 The Choir Goes On. West, 5.15 Boy Roger (Part 2).

SUNDAY, 5.15 Krilishko—a play about the Life and Fables of Ivan Krylov.

MONDAY, 5.15 The Adventures of Tim Rabbit (No 6). 5.30 Music at Random. 5.45 That Reminds Me—the first of a series of talks about people and things by "Observer." North, 5.15 A Nursery Sing-Song; followed by a story; and some Young Artists.

TUESDAY, 5.15 Willie Joss tells a story—Tammy Troot Saves the School; followed by Down at the Mains. North, and Northern Ireland, 5.15 Ulster Magazine; a discussion between children; and Our Farm in the Mourne Mountains. Welsh, 5.15 Radio magazine; followed by a nature story in Welsh.

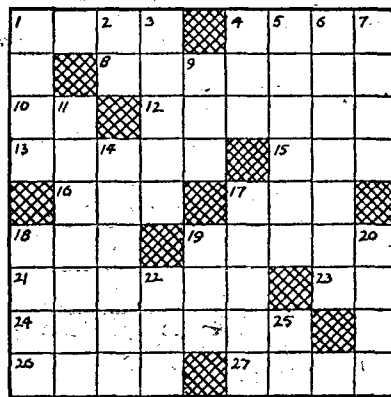
### Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across. 1 To delineate. 4 A grain of wheat. 8 Firmly. 10 Chaplain to the Forces. 12 To cover again with tiles. 13 Australia's "Teddy Bear." 15 Sit reversed it is. 16 A warm colour. 17 To trim by cutting. 18 By means of. 19 A money bag. 21 A sloping type. 23 French for and. 24 Makers of earthenware vessels. 26 Hastened. 27 Everyone considered individually.

Reading Down. 1 A berthing-place for ships. 2 Expresses similarity. 3 The Earth. 4 To repose on a seat. 5 One who prepares a newspaper for publication. 6 An oval figure. 7 Stains. 9 A grassy plain. 11 A platform at the head of a foremast. 14 To combine with a gas or air. 17 Pelf. 18 Seeds. 19 A mass of mixed type. 20 To produce designs on a metal plate. 22 Limited. 25 South Africa.\*

Abbreviations are indicated by asterisks. Answer next week

The Children's Newspaper, November 10, 1945



### GUESSING BIRTHDAYS AND AGES

Ask a friend to write down, without showing you, the day on which he was born and the number of the month. Suppose his birthday is December 28 he will write 2812. Tell him to multiply that by 2, which makes 5624; then tell him to add 5, making 5629; next multiply by 50, making 281450; then to add his age (say 14), making 281464; next to add 365, making 281829. You yourself then see the last figure only and subtract 615, leaving 281214, so you can now tell him his birthday is 28 December, and he is 14. Sometimes, however, you have to make two guesses. In the case of a person aged 8 whose birthday is February 21, the final figure is 21208, which might mean he was born on the 2nd of the 12th month or the 21st of the 2nd month. The last two figures always tell the age.



# Fitness Wins

PERFECT physical fitness, abundant energy and the will-to-win—these qualities you must possess if you are to be successful in sports and games.

Remember that the leading coaches and trainers insist on 'Ovaltine' as an essential part of the training diet for players and athletes in their charge. They know that there is nothing like 'Ovaltine' for building up physical fitness and stamina.

'Ovaltine' has also played an important part in many outstanding feats of endurance. In the last two Mount Everest Expeditions 'Ovaltine' was an essential part of the high-climbing rations. Explorers have taken it to the ends of the earth.

In everyday life, in your school work, the same fitness and vigour are just as valuable. That is why you should drink delicious 'Ovaltine' every day. It will keep you fit in body and mind and help you always to do your best.



Drink Delicious

# Ovaltine

For Health, Strength and Vitality